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4 oz. ".....\$1.00.

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## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.  
Hongkong; 1st November, 1891.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph," and not to the Editor.  
Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.  
Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.  
When the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1891.

## TELEGRAMS.

## A NEW APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, November 18th.  
The Hon. G. N. Curzon, Unionist member of Parliament for Southport, has been appointed Under Secretary of State, India Office.  
[Mr. Curzon is the eldest son of Baron Scarsdale; he has been Private Secretary to the Marquis of Salisbury and is author of "Russia in Central Asia"—a work published two years ago. He was elected for Southport in 1886.—Ed.]

## EUROPEAN FINANCES.

A very uneasy feeling prevails on the European Bourses in consequence of the embarrassed position of the finances of some of the chief states, and the increases being made to the armaments of Austria and Germany.

## "THE TIMES" ON THE BRITISH ARMY.

November 18th.  
The Times is publishing a series of letters powerfully criticising the administration by the War Office of our home Army, and expressing serious men everywhere to earnestly consider these proofs of the alarming and dangerous condition of the Army.

## LORD SALISBURY AT BIRMINGHAM.

November 26th.  
The Marquis of Salisbury, speaking at Birmingham, advocated the extension of peasant proprietorship (in Ireland?) even at the expense of public credit. He further stated that Britain's supremacy depended on her Colonial Empire, and any inability to retain Ireland would be proof to her distant colonies of weakness on the part of the Mother Country.

## OBITUARY.

Lord Lytton, Ambassador to France.  
REPORTED MASSACRE IN NORTH CHINA.  
November 27th.

The Chronicle states that the Christians at Kinchow have all been massacred, and that the revolt is extending to the districts north of Peking.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

## THE LY-SE-MOON WAS DOCKED AT KOWLOON TO-DAY.

H.M.S. Lynx was at Hankow on November 21st.

H.M.S. Albatross, with Admiral Richards on board, was under orders to leave Kobe for Nagasaki last Saturday. Thence she proceeds to Shanghai.

The Singapore Directors of the Raub Australian Syndicate gave a dinner to Mr. Bibby, the manager of the Raub mines, at the Singapore Club last Thursday.

We are informed by the Agent of the Messageries Maritimes Co. that the Company's steamer Djinnah, with the next French mail, left Saigon yesterday at noon, for this port.

The Eastern Extension Telegraph Co.'s steamer Shearwater arrived at Singapore from Banjorwangle on the 18th inst., with small-pox on board, and was immediately put into quarantine.

A REGULAR meeting of the Victoria Preceptory, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, on Friday, the 4th proximo, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

An interesting partnership case was heard to-day in the Supreme Court before the Chief Justice and a jury. Owing to press of matter we are compelled to hold the report over until to-morrow, when it is expected judgment will be delivered.

It is said that the King of Siam is at present engaged in an extensive work on the Malay Peninsula. Some time ago his Majesty was reported to be busily employed in translating the 'Arabian Nights,' but was compelled to leave the work incomplete owing to pressure of State affairs.

Two days after leaving Hongkong for Singapore, the British steamer Hancock and the German steamer Polykoma encountered a typhoon in the China Sea, but were lucky enough to escape with a few hours' detention, neither vessel suffering any material damage. Both steamers arrived at Singapore on November 19th.

SAYS THE HONG KONG NEWS.—Japan is determined to move fast. It is reported that the Naval Department have decided to send an order to Armstrong and Company for a new cruiser, 1,600 tons burthen, and of 15,000 horse-power, her speed to be 24 knots! She should be a racer, and a capital vessel for running away.

It is notified in Saturday's Gazette that the Officer Administering the Government has nominated the Hon. F. A. Cooper (who resigns his office of auditor of Cathedral accounts) a trustee of the Cathedral Church at Victoria on behalf of the Government, under the provisions of Ordinances of 1847 and 3 of 1850, viz the Hon. Samuel Brown, deceased.

The action for libel brought in Her Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court, Shanghai, by Dr. R. A. Jamieson against Mr. J. W. Graham, agent of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, was concluded on the 24th November, and resulted in the jury finding for the defendant. Chief Justice Hannen entered judgment for defendant, with costs.

The question of abolishing rice licences in Madras and of substituting for them the American system of auctions is, says the Madras Mail, shortly to be considered. The advocates of the latter, adds our contemporary, contend that it contains none of the gambling characteristics of the former, whereby a person may possibly lose a thousand rupees before drawing a horse.

THE race for the Dewhurst Plate, run at the Newmarket Hongkong Meeting on October 29th resulted as follows:  
Duke of Westminster's b. c. Orme, by Ormeo Angelica.  
Colonel North's b. c. El Diablo, by Robert the Devil.—Tantrum.  
Mr. Blundell Maple's b. c. Hatfield, by Bend Or.—Labyrinth.  
Betting: 100 to 6 on Orme. Only three horses started.

A UNANIMOUS verdict of "not guilty" was returned by the jury in the case of H. W. H. Cumming, a solicitor practising in Singapore, who was tried on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder at the Singapore Assizes on November 20th. Mr. Cumming, it will be remembered, mistook a Chinese labourer (water-carrier) for a burglar in his house on the morning of the 1st October last, and shot him dead with a revolver. The verdict of acquittal was received with applause in court.

MR. W. BIBBY, manager of the Raub Mines, arrived at Singapore on the 18th inst., with over 1000 oz. of gold, estimated to be worth \$50,000, the result of the recent crushing. In an interview with the Straits Times reporter, Mr. Bibby spoke most hopefully of the prospects of the Raub goldfield. In reply to a question as to how many head of stamps could be kept going, he said:—"It is hard to say, but I hope eventually to see four or five hundred going. It is simply a question of opening up the mine; the stuff is there right enough. At Bukit Jelutong we now have three or four hundred tons of stuff lying uncrushed because of the trouble of taking it to Raub. The mine has never had better prospects than it has now. Our expenditure up to the present has been \$175,000, and including the present gold, the mine has yielded \$100,000. We have paid \$4,128 to the Pahang Government as royalty, and it would be to the interest of that Government to assist us in any way possible. If our capital was proportionate to our expenditure we could pay 100 per cent. Raub will pay in the long run. Never doubt it." Mr. Bibby regards the concession as an assured goldfield, and is quite confident that five hundred head of stamps might be profitably kept going at Raub if sufficient capital were available to work on such an extensive scale.

ONE of Capt. O'Keefe's schooners, the Donna Barolo, 65 tons, arrived here from Yap (Caroline Islands) to-day, with a cargo of beche-de-mer.

H.M.S. Pallas, now on route from England, will not relieve H.M.S. Hyacinth at Singapore as at first reported, but will join the head-quarters of the China Squadron at Hongkong.

ACCORDING to a return published in the Gazette, 17,918 proof gallons of spirits were manufactured by the China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., during the quarter ended the 24th November, 1891.

THE C.N. Co.'s steamer Takung took in tow at Shanghai on the 25th November, the large lighter with the steam machinery for the iron-works of the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung on the Han river, above Hankow.

THE Japan Herald says there was a very perceptible earthquake shock in Yokohama at about half-past twelve o'clock on the night of November 29th. It was short and sharp, and there was but little vibration afterward.

E. L. WOODIN, late agent for the P. & O. Company at this port, was brought before Mr. Wiles at the Police Court this morning, on remand. Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., applied for a remand, on behalf of the prisoner, until Wednesday at 2 p.m. which his Worship agreed to.

OUR Shanghai contemporary the Mercury, understands that the railway plant brought out by the German steamer Apollo for his Excellency Chang Chih-tung, is intended to connect the main line of Szechuan with the Yangtze, whence the ore will be taken, by water-carriage, to the Viceroy's ironworks above Hankow.

THE Sourabaya Courant, in advocating vigorous offensive tactics in Aceh, points out that the Achinese in the field are few in number, and are formidable only from the rapidity of movement and daring with which they carry on guerrilla warfare. It urges the formation of guerrilla corps to carry on the war against them in their own fashion.

AN interesting law suit was on the table in a Montana court when the last American mail left San Francisco. Our ancient friend Daniel Edward Bandman, alias "Drago Bowler," was suing his erstwhile innocent and lamb-like pupil, Louis Beaudet, for the sum of \$2000, which the eminent tragedian alleges he lent the fair Louise in 1885. Some spicy revelations were expected at the trial.

THE Batavia Nieuwsblad hears on good authority that two tobacco estates on Assahan, on the East Coast of Sumatra, will be shut down on the shipment of the present crop. They all belong to the same company. Another of this company's estates has been abandoned by the assistants and the coolies. The tobacco lies rotting in the drying sheds owing to there being no one to look after it.

THE following gentlemen have been appointed as a Commission "to inquire into the system of quarantine and quarantine regulations as applicable to the port of this colony":—Chief Justice Sir James Russell (chairman); W.C.H. Hastings, Acting Harbour Master; the Hon. J. J. Kewick; the Hon. H. K. K. Dr. P. B. C. Ayres, Colonial Surgeon; Dr. G. F. Jordan; and Mr. Hugh MacCallum as Secretary.

ACCORDING to the Mercury, the Shanghai barque Caps City which recently capsize and subsequently foundered in Nagasaki harbour, and which was successfully raised afterwards by Messrs. Lake & Co. of that port, is expected in Shanghai early next month. The vessel is apparently none the worse for her mishap. Mr. Merrilees, late chief officer of the Formosa steamer Cass, has been appointed to the command of the Caps City.

HERM. ALBERT FRIEDENTHAL, an accomplished German pianist, is expected to arrive shortly to give Hongkong a professional visit and will give series of recitals in the City Hall. Our Shanghai contemporaries write most highly of this gentleman's abilities, the Mercury writing up a lengthy criticism with the remark that "it was one of the most refined and classical performances ever given in Shanghai." There is evidently a great treat in store for our musical amateurs.

SINCE we wrote on Saturday, says the Japan Herald of November 29th, "the British Minister has thought it advisable to abandon his seizure of the sailing schooner Arctic, and allow its owners to take possession of the vessel, and its cargo of skins, said to be some 1,500 in number, the Captain, we understand, having entered a protest, and threatened legal proceedings. She has passed the Yokohama Custom-house. The Japan Mail refers to this alleged seizure of the Arctic by H. M. S. S. Lander, as a protection of the vessel against threatened Russian aggression."

SAYS THE SHANGHAI MERCURY.—"We hear that the Government of New South Wales is waiting shipment in New South Wales, and it would be a keen disappointment to many people engaged in the northern trade, if the place was to be closed at an unusually early period by ice. About this time of the year, when ice begins to show in the river, the junks generally barrow into their mud-docks for their hibernial slumber, and then it is difficult to obtain lighters, either for love or money. There is an opening for a New South Wales and Lighter Co., Limited, to make a mint of money in that field."

AN auction in Penang would appear to be something like a Chinese theatrical performance. The Gazette of November 19th gives the following account of a recent one:—"The steamer Nam Kiang, belonging to Messrs. Khy Guan & Co., was put up for public auction yesterday at the entrance to the Grand Hotel yard. The bidders were not at all briskly started with \$35,000 at 11 a.m., reached \$50,000 at about 2 p.m., and remained there till nearly 5 o'clock, when they were called 'highly run up' to \$55,000 at which price the ship was sold to Poon Loo Room, Ramanathan Chetty. The sale was conducted by Mr. Shukh Imali, acting on behalf of Messrs. Logan & Ross, the lawyers for the mortgagees, a number of Chetties. We understand there were four mortgages on the vessel, aggregating a sum of \$50,000."

THE following "Notice to Mariners," signed by the Acting Harbour Master, is published in the Government Gazette of last Saturday:—"It having been reported that on the night of the 23rd inst. the British steamship Lightning struck a pinnacle rock on the north side of the Sulphur Channel, a minute examination was made of the locality by the officers of Her Majesty's surveying ship Egeria on the 14th instant. The result of the examination entirely failed to disclose any pinnacle rock or any indication of one outside the three fathom line, and substantially corroborates the accuracy of the Admiralty chart, No. 1466. In consequence of this examination it is considered that no such rock exists, and that vessels 'keeping' outside the three fathom line will have ample water. The Lighthouse on Green Island was found to be 150 yards S.E. of the position assigned to it on the chart."

M. SCHWITZ, the Russian Minister to Japan, accompanied by Mme. and Mdlle. Schewitch, left Yokohama for Russia, on leave of absence, by the Messageries Maritimes steamer Salamis on November 22nd.

THE German mail steamer Prussia which arrived here yesterday from Europe encountered very heavy weather on the way up from Singapore. The report does not state that she experienced the full force of a typhoon, but she evidently got into the tail-end of one. The report of the voyage runs thus:—"Left Port Said on the 2nd instant; passed Suar on the 3rd, Aden on the 8th, Colombo on the 16th, and left Singapore on the 22nd at 0.40 a.m. From Singapore to 7 deg. north, experienced light north-north-west winds and fine weather, the sea being quite smooth. Thence drove through a violent storm, of typhoon force, for two days; the wind shifting through north-west and east to north-east until 11 deg. north was reached. From 11 deg. north, had very rough weather and the wind, which was gusty, and accompanied by blinding rain squalls and high confused sea, was from the northward and eastward, chiefly. We hear that when the Prussia gets back to Germany she will be cut in half, have 70 feet added to her length, and be provided with a first-class saloon amidships. These improvements are said to have become necessary owing to rapid increase in the demand for first and second class passenger accommodation."

IN the Peking Gazette of November 4th appears a report from Chang Chih-tung, Governor-General of Hu-Kwang, which states that in conformity with the Imperial Edict of the 7th August, the former General in command of the Chinese troops in Hunan, Teng Chao-chung, has been appointed Admiral of Kwangtung, and the Brigadier General, Lou Yun-ching, has been nominated Tithe of Hunan. Hunan has always been reported as an unruly province, difficult to keep in order, on account of being the abode of disaffected and disloyal elements, on which subject many memorials have been submitted to the Throne. In recent times certain criminal societies have incited the populace to disaffection, and the geographical position of Hunan is peculiar, for which reasons the post of a commanding general there is a difficult one. The Viceroy, therefore, prays that the new Tithe may be commanded to take charge of the post with the utmost despatch. The Imperial edict in reply to this request is, considering the rivalry which exists between Chang Chih-tung and the grand Secretary, highly suggestive. It says that Chang Chih-tung has to write Li Hung-chang, questioning him to press the new Commander to take up his provincial command as speedily as possible. The star of the Viceroy of Chihli would still appear to be in the ascendant at Peking.

## MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon. There were present:—H. E. Major-General Digby Barker, Officer Administering the Government; Mr. W. M. Goodman (Acting Colonial Secretary); Mr. A. J. Leach (Acting Attorney-General); Mr. F. A. Cooper (Acting Surveyor-General); Mr. J. H. Stewart (Registrar-General); Mr. N. G. Mitchell-Innes (Colonial Treasurer); Comm. W. C. H. Hastings (Acting Harbour Master); Messrs. J. J. Kewick, T. H. Whitehead, C. F. Chater, and Ho Kai.

Christmas is coming!  
The days are closing in!  
Our time is limited!  
We must begin at two o'clock every Monday!

Barker on Time.  
The Council had to wait for his Excellency until 17 minutes past two today. This is by no means the first such case.

MINUTES.  
The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

ESTIMATES FOR 1892.  
The report of the Finance Committee was laid on the table.

Mr. Whitehead stated that the Unofficials proposed to add a rider, dealing with the military contribution, audit question, and other matters, which would be laid on the table at an early date.

## THE NEW GAOL.

In reply to Mr. Whitehead's question of which notice was given last week, His Excellency said that there has been some little misunderstanding in regard to what happened in this matter. The question asked by the Government lay on the table, the commission issued to certain persons to enquire into the selection of a site for the proposed New Gaol, and a copy of any report which the Commission may have made on the subject, and copies of the Reports and Proceedings of recent commissions on Gaol accommodation. There has been no such commission appointed. The facts of the matter are these. The Secretary of State, having received the despatch from Mr. Fleming, before referred to, and considered the whole question on both sides, wrote on Nov. 21 a despatch in reply, which has been laid on the table of this Council, showing that he was entirely in favour of a new prison, as distinguished from an extension of the present building, on its own grounds. That decision was accepted by Sir William des Voeux in a short despatch written by him, although he had previously been very anxious, as was Mr. Fleming, to put the Colony to the expense of a new gaol, and would possibly be avoided. That despatch stated that the Surveyor-General was preparing detailed plans and estimates in accordance with instructions. In reply the Secretary of State wrote expressing dissatisfaction with the constant reports of the inadequacy of the gaol, and requesting that no time be lost in completing the plans and estimates. In the meantime Sir W. des Voeux had conveyed these instructions to the Surveyor-General, and had directed him to select a site and send in plans and estimates immediately. The Surveyor-General, who had not entirely concurred in the selection of the Bonham Road site, suggested to me that a few of the officers who would have to deal with the new prison should be associated with him in an inquiry as to whether there was another site which could be more suitably used—merely a departmental committee. I was anxious to see if there was any other site that could be suggested, and I appointed on the committee the Surveyor-General, the Acting Superintendent of the Gaol, the Acting Superintendent of Police, and the Colonial Surgeon. As this proceeding was, I think, regarded as a whole-and-corner business, which I am very anxious to avoid in everything I do, I may say that originally the Bonham Road site was selected in precisely the same way by Sir William Marsh, when he was Administrator. On the 19th May, 1888, he wrote recommending this site, after a visit in company with certain officials. I wish to show that what I have done is only a repetition of what Sir W. H. Marsh did, and is entirely apart from the question whether a new gaol should be built, or not. Probably the hon. member thought that this Committee was again inquiring into the question.

previously decided by a committee on which Mr. Chaterast. That was not so, however, for it was entirely decided by the Secretary of State in the imperative instructions sent. Not only did Sir W. des Voeux direct the Surveyor-General to select a new site for the gaol, but I myself was very much of opinion that though the Bonham Road site was a good one, it was not now so suitable as it was ten years ago—the circumstances have altered since then, the town has extended in that direction, and instead of being, as was then written of it, remote from the residential quarter, it is now actually among the buildings. Moreover, the land is now very valuable, and it would be a pity to throw it away on a prison. I was not aware at the time that other sites had been proposed, but I did think that the Causeway Bay site might be found more suitable. I have heard it stated that Causeway Bay is very unhealthy and that a gaol could not be put there, but—(apart from the fact that it had been suggested to transfer the military quarters there, and on the score of unhealthiness I think there was no objection on the part of my predecessor to the military going there)—but as there is a sort of idea prevalent that Causeway Bay is unhealthy, I felt it to be most important that that question should be thoroughly investigated and not at rest. I therefore urged the Committee to find out everything about other possible sites, and about the healthiness of Causeway Bay. The Committee reported against Causeway Bay chiefly on sanitary grounds. I then called for further reports, one from Mr. McCallum and another from the resident engineer, to ascertain really what ground there was for the 'bad name' that Causeway Bay had, and whether it could not be improved. Without going further into the question I may say that the Committee has not issued two preliminary reports. I am not dissatisfied with the result, and I think I may find a better site than Bonham Road. With regard to the other part of the hon. member's question, I have since been considering why the gaol—assuming that the Secretary of State's instructions must be carried out—why it should not be built on Stonecutter's Island, as formerly. I was told that many years ago there was an accident, a boat was upset, and many prisoners, being in chains, were unable to swim and were drowned; but I did not think that was a sufficient reason. I found that in correspondence extending over many years Stonecutter's Island was particularly favoured by different Secretaries of State and Governors of the Colony, but the reason why it was taken out of the category of available sites was that in 1882 when the defence of the port was a leading question the Engineers had their eyes on it and it was considered that the whole of the island would be required for defences. Therefore the Secretary of State informed the Governor that it could no longer be considered as a gaol site. From that time it has not been considered. But now the defences are complete, and the eastern end of the island is still available, and therefore I am going to ask those who are acquainted with the best requirements of a gaol, as to area, position, and access to report on that as a possible site. The next papers asked for by the hon. member are copies of reports and proceedings of recent commissions on gaols. In 1886 there was a commission, whose report is in print and can be seen by the hon. member. There was only one other commission—not a commission—appointed in 1890 to report on the question, first of all of the necessity for extension; secondly, of the possibility of extension of the existing buildings; and thirdly the advisability of some provision elsewhere. The report of the commission is very difficult to put into print, because it is rather informal. The alteration scheme is estimated at \$120,000 or \$140,000; an alternative plan suggested by Mr. Chater, \$80,000. The objection to this was that it did not provide sufficiently for the staff, and both schemes involved the sacrifice of the police compound. Mr. Chater thought his scheme might be reduced to \$45,000 or \$50,000.

His Excellency gave about half a column of further details which are hardly interesting or important, as they do not affect the result. He concluded by expressing a hope that as he had answered Mr. Whitehead's question at great length, there would be no further need for explanation.

Mr. Whitehead thanked his Excellency and explained that he had been under a misapprehension, imagining that the question of a new gaol was still open.

"EIGHT HOURS A WEEK."  
Mr. Whitehead:—Your Excellency, I beg to move that the Government lay on the table each quarter a return showing particulars of the progress of public works during the previous quarter. It is only reasonable that the public should be informed, in fact the ratepayers have a right to know, the details of the work being expended. The desired return would also tend to every way to act as a check, possibly an efficient check, on the cost of public works, and on the great spending department of the Government. If some system had been adopted and closely adhered to in recent years, the reckless waste and wanton extravagance which attended the construction of the Victoria College, the Civil Hospital Staff Quarters, and certain other works might have been materially lessened. Not for one moment do I suggest that the policy of the past is likely to be altered, but I think the Hon. Member Mr. Cooper for I have already stated in the Council that the Colony will be fortunate if it can secure a capable officer is confirmed in the report of the Surveyor-General. From the return asked for, the tax payers would see every three months what progress was being made, what had been disbursed, and how much money was still wanted in respect of the various works under way. In regard to certain questions your Excellency on the 26th of last month said—"If these returns are likely to be continued, it will be a serious consideration whether or not the staff of our Civil Servants is to be increased by a number of men or whether their salaries are to be raised—to which I know the Hon. Member Mr. Cooper is not partial—in recognition of the extra hours and overtime which this work entails. Now, Sir, I submit that if a proper system is followed the clerical and other work in the preparation of the return would not necessitate either extra hours or overtime, nor any increase in the already too numerous staff of servants. The official salaries in the Surveyor-General's Department in 1889 were \$49,400, whereas in 1890 they were \$50,000, whereas the staff of servants aggregated no less than \$40,800. The list of the officers and others in the Department laid on the table, the other day is a somewhat startling document. Since your Excellency suggested a further increase in official salaries, or an increase in the already large staff of officials—an army as regards numbers sufficient to govern a small empire, instead of a skeleton staff—I am extremely informed that a number of officials in several of the numerous departments and it is difficult to pass the hours of the official day, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., and that Sir, rightly or wrongly is the general belief in the colony. You are no doubt aware of the hours in mercantile and other offices are from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.; and frequently from 9 to 6 p.m. without extra pay; so two months holiday a year, and no pension to look forward to as in Government service. Were the Government to be so lenient and open as to voluntarily give the ratepayers such information as this, I should ask for through their representatives in Council.

In preference to yielding the same only in reply to questions, I venture to say there would be more mutual confidence and a better understanding between the governing power and the governed.

Mr. Chater, in seconding the motion, said he thought the information asked could be easily supplied. It was necessary that the Unofficials be completely *au fait* with the work going on and the money being spent. They had often been called upon to vote money which had never been spent, and money had actually been spent without votes being asked. One instance was in reference to the gaol. Some three years ago \$500,000 had been voted for a new gaol, yet even now the site had not yet been fixed nor plans drawn up. He was pleased it had not, and thought still that no such sum need be spent. In the case of the Victoria College the vote was not asked until long after the money was spent. He therefore thought the Government ought to take the unofficials completely into their confidence.

The Colonial Secretary said he was quite surprised to hear Mr. Whitehead speak of Government officials having more time than they know that to do. Never heard of such a thing! Impossible! Scandalous! The idea! They started work as soon as they got out of bed and never stopped until very often ten minutes after. Work! Great Scott! Ultimately the motion was amended so as to call for half-yearly returns, in which form it was adopted.

## QUARANTINE.

In reply to Mr. Whitehead the Colonial Secretary said that the Commission appointed to inquire into the system of quarantine and quarantine regulations as applicable to the port of Hongkong is dated the 26th November and is constituted as follows:—Sir James Russell, C.M.G., Chairman; Hon. W. C. H. Hastings, Acting Harbour Master; Hon. J. J. Kewick; Hon. H. K. K. Dr. P. B. C. Ayres, Colonial Surgeon; Dr. G. F. Jordan, Health Officer; and Hugh MacCallum, Secretary.

## THE NEW BUILDING ORDINANCE.

In order to give time to the architects to make up and say what they want, the third reading of this Ordinance was postponed.

## THE ESTIMATES FOR 1892.

The Appropriation Bill for 1892 was taken through Committee without discussion, and was about being read a third time and passed.

Mr. Whitehead said he had intended to speak on some items, but unfortunately he was asleep and did not notice what was going on. He moved to recommend the Bill.

His Excellency said it was imperative that the estimates be sent to England this year. Mr. Whitehead said that last year they were not sent until December 23, and nobody was killed, and so they might just as well be later still this year.

After a little discussion it was decided to recommend the Bill, and postpone further consideration until next meeting, on the understanding that the third reading be taken immediately.

## THE NEW SHIPPING BILL.

The Council went into Committee on the New Shipping Bill, which was not finished when the Council rose.

The Council adjourned until Friday next at 3 p.m.

## THE INTER-PORT RIFLE MATCH.

## VICTORY OF SINGAPORE.

Notwithstanding the comparatively poor exhibition made in this important contest by the Hongkong marksmen at the Kowloon ranges last Thursday, chiefly owing to a most unexpected break-down by almost the whole of the team at the 200 yards range (their average was only 24 2/3 per man) it is at least satisfactory to know that Hongkong will not rank last in the order of merit. The Shanghai shootists fired last Tuesday morning (Nov. 24th), and after heading Hongkong by 21 points at 200 yds. with a total of 270, and only losing 6 of this advantage at the 500 yds. where they scored 257 against 273, they came hopefully to goal at 600 yds. only totalling 231 against Hongkong's 252. So far, therefore as the Shanghai and Hongkong teams are concerned, the latter have turned the tables on their last year's conquerors, although only by a bare majority of 6 points. The following are the Shanghai totals:—

	200 yards.	500 yards.	600 yards.	Total.
Col. Wilson	21	27	25	73
Priv. Gould	21	27	24	72
Col. Ross	21	27	24	72
Col. B. C. Ayres	21	27	24	72
Col. B. C. Ayres	21	27	24	72
Col. B. C. Ayres	21	27	24	72
Col. B. C. Ayres	21	27	24	72
Col. B. C. Ayres	21	27	24	72
Col. B. C. Ayres	21	27	24	72
Col. B. C. Ayres	21	27	24	72

For the sake of reference we append the Hongkong scores:—

	200 yards.	500 yards.	600 yards.	Total.
Sgt. Watson, H.K.P.	21	27	25	73
1st Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
2nd Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
1st Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
2nd Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
Sgt. McManis, H.K.P.	21	11	22	54
Sgt. Robertson, H.K.P.	21	22	21	64
1st Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
2nd Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
3rd Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
4th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
5th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
6th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
7th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
8th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
9th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
10th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
11th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
12th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
13th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
14th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
15th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
16th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
17th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
18th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
19th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
20th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
21st Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
22nd Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
23rd Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
24th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
25th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
26th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
27th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
28th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
29th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
30th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
31st Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
32nd Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
33rd Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
34th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
35th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
36th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
37th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
38th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
39th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
40th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
41st Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
42nd Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
43rd Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
44th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
45th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
46th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
47th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
48th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
49th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
50th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
51st Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
52nd Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
53rd Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
54th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
55th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
56th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
57th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
58th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
59th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
60th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
61st Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
62nd Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
63rd Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
64th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
65th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
66th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
67th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
68th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
69th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
70th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
71st Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
72nd Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
73rd Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
74th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
75th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
76th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
77th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
78th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
79th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
80th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
81st Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
82nd Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
83rd Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
84th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
85th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
86th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
87th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
88th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
89th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
90th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
91st Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
92nd Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
93rd Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
94th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
95th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
96th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
97th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
98th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
99th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64
100th Lieut. Grant, 10th Regt.	21	22	21	64



## NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. & C. Co.'s steamship *Oceanic*, Capt. W. M. Smith, with the American mails of the 4th inst., arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon. We extract the following telegrams from our San Francisco exchange:—

**LONDON, October 21st.**  
The agitation is growing in Bristol in protesting against conferring the freedom of the city on the Duke of Edinburgh. The newspapers there and elsewhere are devoting editorial articles to the subject.

**BRISTOL, October 21st.**  
In the Socialist Congress to-day a new clause was added to the Socialist programme, demanding the repeal of laws subordinating the wife to the husband in public and private relations.

**LISBON, October 21st.**  
A revolt broke out in one of the prisons in this city to-day. Troops were called out to quell the rioters, and the soldiers fired through the windows. Several were wounded.

**BELGRADE, October 21st.**  
Fifty Albanians yesterday attacked a party of Montenegrins travelling in the direction of the Serbian frontier. Five Montenegrins were killed and another severely wounded.

**LONDON, October 21st.**  
Several lakes near Bangor, Wales, have burst their banks and flooded the neighbouring state quarries. One thousand workmen are idle.

**ST. PETERSBURG, October 21st.**  
Serious anti-Jewish riots are reported at Tchernogol, in which thirty Jews were killed and 500 suffered in person or property losses.

**ST. PETERSBURG, October 21st.**  
The Senate and Chamber of Deputies have by a large majority passed a vote of confidence in the Ministry.

**PARIS, October 21st.**  
The *Figaro's* Rome correspondent telegraphs that three brigands at Calchietto captured on the night of the 17th or 18th the Marquis di Grimaldi, and since then he has not been heard of.

**October 22nd.**  
The *Figaro* this (Thursday) morning published a telegram from its Berlin correspondent stating that Prince Bismarck has announced his intention of appearing in the Reichstag and making a speech defending his policy.

**NEW YORK, October 22nd.**  
The *New American Review* for November prints the first of a series of articles by ex-Premier Crispien of Italy, entitled "Italy and the Pope." It says in part: "Rome under the Pope was a gangrene spot which must have poisoned the whole body of the nation. From 1860 onward it had become an asylum of all the fallen dynasties, a cave of brigands who infected the southern provinces of the peninsula. This being stated, the redemption of the Eternal City was not only a logical consequence of the restoration of Italian rights, it was necessary to the pacification of the country."

**LONDON, October 22nd.**  
Joseph Chamberlain delivering a political speech in Sunderland, said: "do not believe the coming general elections will give Gladstone a majority of the members of Parliament. I almost wish they might give him a majority, in order that the country might again see what an awful mess he would make of our affairs. In six months, Gladstone's Government would involve us in disastrous foreign complications, plunge Ireland back into anarchy, and let loose the petty lawlessness that were repressed while the party was in opposition."

**ST. PETERSBURG, October 22nd.**  
High personages in Copenhagen have induced the Czar to pardon his cousin Grand Duke Michael for his marriage to the Countess of Nuremberg, daughter of the Grand Duke of Nassau, and the fact will be announced at the Czar's silver wedding celebration.

A Polish press agent has just returned from the celebration to make a tour of the famine-stricken districts with a view of defeating socialist intrigues.

**BERLIN, October 22nd.**  
The thirty-second anniversary of the birth of the Emperor's Augusta Victoria was celebrated here to-day. The Emperor, to the surprise and delight of the Empress, presented himself clean shaven except for his moustache.

**PARIS, October 22nd.**  
The dispatch from Oryan announcing the advance of the French garrison at Tientsin, while telling of a movement directly in accord with the recent announcement by M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, that France would compel the Sultan of Morocco to strictly regard the territorial rights of France, nevertheless comes somewhat unexpectedly. It was not supposed that the Government would so promptly enforce its threat by action. It is the general opinion that the Government is irrevocably determined, once for all, to secure the absolute safety of its Algerian possessions.

**DUBLIN, October 22nd.**  
F. E. Duboulet of Duboulet & Son, bankers and brokers in this city, whose failure and disappearance with liabilities estimated at \$600,000 were announced early in January last, pleaded guilty to defrauding his creditors. The prisoner was sent to prison to one year's imprisonment with hard labor, and to seven years' penal servitude.

**BERLIN, October 22nd.**  
It is not true that Germany will take the lead in the common action on the part of the Powers against China, but the proposition is that the German Ministry, Berlin, as the *dayes* of the diplomatic corps there, shall take supreme control.

**PARIS, October 22nd.**  
The influenza in a violent form has broken out at Angoulême and other places in the department of Charente.

**VIENTIANA, October 22nd.**  
Influences is raging in Gallia. Four thousand cases are reported from Lemberg alone.

**LONDON, October 22nd.**  
The *Telegraph* correspondent from Constantinople says: Intelligence comes from Constantinople that the Russian Embassy is publishing the Sultan's hard words for proofs of his assurances of neutrality. In other words Russia affects to believe the Sultan has undertaken certain engagements for the contingency of war, and M. de Nekidoff contends that the Sultan's assurances to the contrary are insufficient. He says that Russia must either obtain substantial proofs of his must take steps to secure her own interests.

**October 23rd.**  
Balfour, in a speech at Bury last night, asserted that the cause that produced the Liberal split were still working, and there was every indication that the Unionist alliance was becoming still closer. Balfour spoke in justification of "opportunism." It was evidently produced, he said, by the development and evolution of society, which wanted new changes to meet new conditions. It must be the policy of every wise statesman, or it has been the Conservative policy, of not delaying measures of benefit to the people. The "last" was, however, that "vastly more sound, sober legislation could be placed to the credit of the Conservatives during the past half century than to that of the Liberals." The speaker likened Gladstone's "Newcastle" programme to that of a "musical variety show." It was absurd, he said, to talk of abolishing all anomalies in the electoral system while allowing a big assembly of over-representatives of Ireland to continue. In conclusion, he condemned Gladstone's "last" programme as a "travelling show" among a half-educated people.

## ST. PETERSBURG, October 24th.

The police have given notice to bankers that no dealings with or through the house of the Rothschilds will be permitted in Russia. Bankers corresponding with the Rothschilds in Paris, London or elsewhere must seek new correspondents. The Russian Government is said to feel deeply irritated at the Rothschilds on account of their opposition to the recent loan, which was successfully negotiated without their assistance.

**PARIS, October 24th.**  
The *Gaulois* to-day says Count Menabrea, the Italian Ambassador, in this city, had interviews with President Carnot, and with M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Count Menabrea declared that Italy earnestly desired peace and relied upon an interchange of the friendly sentiments which Italy felt for France.

**BELGRADE, October 24th.**  
Great excitement is caused here by the news that the Austrian Government has decided to keep three gunboats at Semlin as Danubian cruisers. This step is being taken as a precautionary measure against Serbia's attempt to place the trade of the Serbian river ports entirely in Russian hands.

**NEW YORK, October 24th.**  
The cruiser *Batou* sailed to-day to re-enforce the United States squadron in Chilean waters. The *Batou* is expected to reach Valparaiso in about two months. She carries stores for a year's cruise and ammunition for the *Baltimore* and *San Francisco*.

**PARIS, October 25th.**  
Pbro Hyacinth, in an address to-day before an immense audience, including many Senators and Deputies, commended superstitious abuses, such as the Lourdes vision and the holy cost, and made a vehement attack on the Pope's temporal power agitation as inconsistent with his priestly office. He said that the Pope would do well to heed the will of the Italian people and submit to the country's laws. The address was loudly applauded.

**BERLIN, October 25th.**  
The Imperial Council assembled yesterday to deliberate on the unsatisfactory state of affairs in the German colonies, and to discuss subsidies proposed for the Cameroon, heretofore \$700,000, which will probably be reduced to \$425,000. For South-west Africa the appropriation contemplated is \$292,300 marks.

It is noteworthy that no regular budget has yet been established for East Africa, requiring the largest sum of all. This item appears under the heading of non-recurring expenditures, and it is now believed that a separate budget is contemplated, because the Imperial force has replaced the protectorate at Bagamoyo.

The Germans are beginning to realize that something is wrong with their colonial system, and the *Blatter* has a famous declaration, "I am not one of your colonial enthusiasts." Had considerable hard sense at the back of it. Too much money is spent by the German Government, the people say, for intangible results; there is too much bloodshed and too little commercial profit.

**LONDON, October 25th.**  
The *Times*, referring to the Baltimore affair at Valparaiso, says it is clear a brutal outrage was committed, and the Washington Government has a good *prima facie* case to demand satisfaction, but the time has not yet come when such a demand could properly be pressed. If made now it would be made in hot blood and based upon incomplete information. It is not a great and powerful nation like the United States to defy in this high-handed fashion with a weak neighbour. America's strong aggressive policy will tend to enhance the difficulties of a government having already a hard enough task to maintain law and order.

**CONSTANTINOPLE, October 25th.**  
Advices from Damascus state that there were thirty cases of cholera and fifteen deaths from the disease in that city on the 20th inst.

**PARIS, October 25th.**  
The Amer of Afghanistan has sent a mission to St. Petersburg to conclude a Russo-Afghan commercial treaty.

**LONDON, October 25th.**  
Adolph Dupuis, a well-known French actor, is dead, aged 66.

**October 26th.**  
Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon, pastor of the Tabernacle, who has been seriously ill for months past, has so far recovered his health as to be able to start to-day for Mentone.

**SYDNEY (N. S. W.), October 26th.**  
The new Cabinet announces that moderate protective duties will be imposed by the colony of New South Wales.

**DUBLIN, October 26th.**  
Great excitement was caused this evening by an apparent attempt to blow up the office of the *National Press*, a McCarthy paper. A bomb fell in the area in front of the windows of Abbey street, breaking windows and badly damaging the editorial room and basement. The windows in all the adjacent houses were also broken. Fortunately no one was injured. There is no clue yet to the miscreant who threw the bomb.

Almost universally the outrage is attributed to the *Parallels*. The report of the explosion was heard distinctly two miles away. The attention of the watchman on duty at the time, and who is said to have always been on duty since the *Parallels* threats of vengeance were uttered, was diverted by a sham fight between two men in the vicinity of the *National Press* building.

**WASHINGTON, October 26th.**  
Secretary Blaine this morning resumed the duties of his office as Secretary of State. He rose early and soon after breakfast went over to the White House. Secretary Tracy soon joined him there and together they had a long consultation with the President. It was nearly noon when Secretary Blaine left the White House and walked over to the Department of State. He entered his private office and plunged at once into business.

**LONDON, October 27th.**  
The White Star Line steamer *Tasmania*, which sailed from New York on October 21st for Liverpool, was signalled off Headland at 9:55 o'clock this morning, having beaten the fastest previous record from New York.

**PARIS, October 27th.**  
The speech of Ribot, Foreign Minister in the Chamber of Deputies to-day had a favorable reception in Rome. The friendly expressions have exceeded the highest expectations. It is the first time since the fall of Premier Crispien that France has openly acknowledged the efforts of Italy to establish greater cordiality between the two nations.

**DUBLIN, October 27th.**  
The *National Press*, the McCarthy organ, referring to the attempt to blow up its office last night with a bomb, says: "The men who laid the infernal machine at our doors have been taught for the past ten months by the *Freeman's Journal* and by *United Ireland*, that freedom of opinion will no longer be tolerated, and that every opposing Nationalist may rightfully be mobbed and if necessary murdered. They are the instruments of a cowardly and base policy, by their master to cowardly practice their own precepts of Panmurell. With the death of their creator they have descended to the practices of the nihilists and the carboists."

The *National Press* also declares that after the explosion of a bomb in the Abbey-street area fifty men, supposed to be part of the gang of *Parallels* to whose credit the explosion is placed, poured into the *National Press* offices shouting "Up with the Healy movement! In the Healy!"

## LATE TELEGRAMS.

**NEW YORK, November 5th.**  
The New York Chamber of Commerce favours the suspension of purchases and the coinage of silver until an agreement on the question has been concluded between the States and the other commercial nations.

**MADRAS, November 5th.**  
A serious grain riot occurred at Kurnool to-day owing to the great enhancement in the price of cholera. A thousand people broke open the grain shops and men and women looted, it is alleged, fifty thousand measures of cholera and rice. Over a hundred police appeared on the scene, but were powerless, but finally the mob was induced to disperse and the merchants to lower the price of grain. There was no serious personal injuries.

**LONDON, November 5th.**  
There is no truth in the statement that the Indian Government has suggested that Major-General Sir George White should succeed General Sir Frederick Roberts as commander-in-chief in India, but it has been suggested that he should receive a Presidency command.

**BOMBAY, November 6th.**  
Appa Sahab, the commander-in-chief of Scindia's army, died here yesterday.

**ROME, November 6th.**  
In a speech delivered at Milan to-day, the Premier, Marquis di Rudini, declared that Italy was devoted to peace, and the alliances she had entered into were purely of a defensive character. The recent incident in the Pantheon was, he said, too trifling to make Italy tamper with the law of papal guarantees; and the Catholic pilgrims of the whole world were welcome to resort to Rome.

**BERLIN, November 6th.**  
A great run commenced to-day on all the principal banks in Berlin, and intense excitement prevailed.

**LONDON, November 10th.**  
Sir J. Ferguson, the new Postmaster General, has ordered the preferential employment of the Army Reserve as rural and provincial postmen. This will ultimately give employment to sixteen thousand of the men.

**BERLIN, November 10th.**  
Prince Damrong was yesterday received in audience by the Emperor William. The Prince presented to His Majesty a letter from the King of Siam, and afterwards entertained at a banquet at the Palace.

**RIO DE JANEIRO, November 10th.**  
The State of Para has declared its independence, and it is reported that the Province of Bahia will follow suit.

**PARIS, November 10th.**  
The French press, criticising the speech of the Marquis of Salisbury at the Guildhall, contends that the demand for further delay in the British evacuation of Egypt is a mere pretext for evading the promises England has made.

**CONSTANTINOPLE, November 10th.**  
It is officially announced here that important victories have been secured by the Government troops over the rebel Assyrians in Yemen.

**NEW YORK, November 10th.**  
Heavy sales of cotton were made here to-day, as this month's bureau report is regarded as indicating that the crop will be about eight million bales.

**LONDON, November 10th.**  
Lord Salisbury, in a speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet at the Guildhall last night, said that Ireland was making satisfactory progress. He eulogised the services rendered to the country by Mr. Balfour, and deplored the loss of Mr. W. H. Smith and Mr. Raikes. Alluding to European affairs, his lordship declared that there was not a single spot on the political horizon menacing peace.

With regard to Egypt, the Premier deprecated the unparliamentary utterances of former British ministers, who he said, pined every patriot. Egypt underwent great sacrifices to rescue Egypt from the condition into which she had fallen, and she could not allow the results which were now being achieved to be destroyed, or allow Egypt to relapse into a state of anarchy and confusion dangerous to all her neighbours. He denied that England's object was to sever Egypt from Turkey, and declared that she desired to maintain existing treaties and firmness. She also desired to see Egypt strong enough to repel external attack and quell internal troubles; and earnestly hoped to reach that end, with a reasonable time, and, if helped by others, to reach it quicker. Under the desired end was a cheerful foreign force, which must be British, must prevent Egypt from slipping back into a condition in which she would be exposed to barbarian attacks from without and intrigues from within. International arrangements, Lord Salisbury said, would be useless for this purpose, as Egypt was already over much fettered and blundered in this respect. He entreated foreign critics to remember that Englishmen are deeply interested in the solution of the Egyptian question, and are proud of the splendid success of their administration, and the soldier.

In conclusion, the Premier said that whatever party was in power, England would never withdraw from the vigorous prosecution of a beneficent enterprise with which her pride and honour were connected.

**November 11th.**  
After prolonged negotiations, Great Britain and the United States have finally concluded an agreement fixing the terms of arbitration in the Behring Sea dispute.

Mrs. W. H. Stoddard upon whom a peerage of the United Kingdom has been conferred, assuming the title of Viscountess Hambleton, and the peerage on her demise devolves upon her son.

It is announced that Colonel Alfred Turner has been appointed a Companion of the Bath in recognition of his services as magistrate in Cork city.

**VIENTIANA, November 11th.**  
The Emperor Francis Joseph, replying to the Austro-Hungarian delegations, which waited upon him to-day, to which he was anxious for peace and hoped it would be preserved, despite the general armistice of European Powers.

**CAIRO, November 11th.**  
Lord Salisbury's speech at the Guildhall has produced a profound impression in Egypt. The French party have resolved to offer a determined opposition to all British measures.

**ST. PETERSBURG, November 11th.**  
The Russian Government has resolved to construct forts on the Chinese and Persian frontiers.

**LONDON, November 11th.**  
Lord George Hamilton, speaking at Acton last evening, denied a report which has been current that he was to succeed the Marquis of Lansdowne as Viceroy of India.

**November 12th.**  
Mr. James Monro, late Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, has started on a visit to India.

Mr. Monro goes to India with the object of starting religious missions, the expenses of which will be borne by himself.

A board of visitors of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst has reported to Mr. Stanhope, the Secretary of State for War, in favour of stopping polo-playing at that College, on the ground of the game being conducive to extravagance.

**ST. PETERSBURG, November 12th.**  
The wheat stocks in Russia are dangerously depleted, and it is probable that the country will have to import wheat next spring. The famine is daily growing more acute.

## LI HUNG-CHANG.

## TWO DATES.

The subject of the letter signed "Henri Bryols," appears in a recent issue of the *Shanghai Mercury*.

The following happened shortly after the Tientsin massacre, which occurred in June 1870:—Li Hung-chang had already been Viceroy for several years; he had exercised that high office in the Hukang provinces, now governed by his most powerful rival, Chang Chih-tung. At the time of which I am treating, Li had received orders from the Peking Government to proceed to Tientsin; and now I leave it to the pen of that learned missionary, the Rev. Able Armand David, known by his works on the fauna and flora of China, to continue:—"Before going to Tientsin, Li Hung-chang assembled the four great mandarins of Sin-pan-loo, and told them that he had been called to the North to chastise the Europeans who had rebelled against the Emperor, and if they submitted at once to the conditions which he would impose on them, matters could be arranged; if not, he would exterminate them all, and at once," the missionaries and the native Christians.

This is edifying to hear of the great Viceroy, the famous "Bismarck of China," as he is called here! This is the person who is quoted, and vaunted as an enlightened spirit, anxious about modern progress, mindful of the greatness and prosperity of his country, zealous to benefit his countrymen by Western civilisation, and lastly, desiring to be the friend and protector of the same Europeans whose extermination he was swagging formerly. This is the Li Hung-chang of twenty years ago. Comment is superfluous.

Has the old man of to-day, with one foot already in the grave, changed his views with regard to the missionaries and Christians of whose extermination he was bragging formerly, intending not to spare a single one? It is very unlikely, as proved by the reception accorded by him to the Consuls of France, Great Britain, and Germany quite recently. We know that Messrs. de Bessure, Brennan, and von Seckendorff had requested the Chung-tung, by order of their Ministers in Peking, to defer his inspection of the Chinese fleet at Port Arthur, and rather occupy himself with the grave events brewing then, in the Yangtze valley.

Li Hung-chang, smilingly and superciliously meeting the missionaries, the least expressed by his introvers, thought proper not to treat the matter too formally, pretending that all remained quiet along the great river, and above all, having received the orders to proceed to Port Arthur, he had to do was to strictly carry them out.

The riots broke out, and there was not a single Chinese war-vessel in any of the Yangtze ports, ready to suppress them.

It must be acknowledged, however, that the step forced on our European Consuls was a false manoeuvre, and an unskillful tactic on the part of the Foreign Ministers. The latter had, in fact, only to express their fears and their wishes to the Government in Peking, who could have made the Viceroy, as Secretary of the Admiralty, adjust his departure provisionally.

Li Hung-chang could make no excuse of ignorance of the events which were happening; and we are firmly convinced that, supposing him to be innocent of active participation in these Yangtze riots, he was not without knowledge of the impending storm. His police are so dense that no manœuvre behind the scenes, and no plans secretly matured by the heads of the complot could escape his political perspicacity. Besides, I propose here to long to disclose in this journal the participation of the "Li" family in the Wuhu riot; and conclude for the present by stating that we must not be taken in by the so-called good intentions for our sakes of the Viceroy of Chihli, who recently knew how to evade the three questions of Sir John Lubbock with a marvellous shrewdness, quite in conformity with the earlier traditions of diplomatic knavery, still in vogue and very time-honoured in China.

**BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.**  
On this day, November 1st, 1891, the British North Borneo Company celebrates its first decade, the tenth anniversary of the granting of the charter by Her Majesty. Ten years is a fair slice in the life of an individual, or a nation. In the case of the former it may be calculated as a sixth, or seventh, or even in very exceptional instances as an eighth, or even a ninth of his whole existence, whereas in the case of a nation it is but the merest second of time as compared with the individual. This territory has passed through uncountable decades—centuries of ages in all probability, the history of which antecedent period is and must remain a sealed book. Whether the far interior of this territory has ever been permanently settled, is a question that must, at present, remain unanswered. Ancient records have records of peoples with a history more or less modern, and going back to the beginning of this Nineteenth Century so far as reliable records can be obtained. Beyond this epoch the history of the country and its people must be relegated to the realms of tradition and conjecture. But it is not with the North Borneo of the past we have now to do, we have to consider what has been done in this region since the Company obtained its charter, and took over the Government of the country.

Many things have happened since Mr. William Hooker, the first Governor, landed upon the shores of this territory, and since the "Evangelical out of chaos." No light was that of the Governor. On his shoulders lay the onus of initiating a sound and responsible Government of conciliating the natives of the country, many of whom viewed the concession of the territory to the English Company with feelings of intense apprehension. Stations had to be settled, a competent Civil and Military service appointed, explorations to be undertaken in all directions, communications to be established with the outside world, all these and many more difficult yet thoroughly necessary tasks had to be accomplished, and the history of the country as recorded in the *Herold* testifies to the solid hard work done by Governor Treacher and his staff up to the beginning of the year 1889, when his Excellency took a well earned furlough to England. Since his departure Mr. W. M. Crocker, who presided over the destinies of the country for twelve months, until succeeded by Mr. C. V. Creagh, who gave a year's continuous term of office, has gone on further, the development of the country has gone on progressing in a most satisfactory manner, and our present Acting Governor, Mr. L. P. Beaufort, is indefatigably following in the footsteps of his predecessors, the result being that the Territory is rapidly and surely progressing.

We do not deem it necessary, at this time to go into statistics, as the returns for the last five years have been published already, and the time is not far distant when the report for the year 1891 will appear in print. The condition of the country speaks for itself at the present moment, and here ample witness to the work

## Intimations.



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## Co-day's Advertisements.

CHINA MERCHANTS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1886.

24TH INTEREST.

INTEREST due on BONDS of this LOAN will be payable at the Office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on and after the 1st December, 1891.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,  
F. DE BOVIS,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 30th November, 1891. [1457]

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OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.  
NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship "OCEANIC."  
The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.  
J. S. VAN BUREN,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 30th November, 1891. [1455]

PUBLIC AUCTION.  
MR. J. M. ARMSTRONG has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on the Premises at 3 o'clock p.m., on

MONDAY,  
the 14th day of December, 1891,  
the following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD HOUSES being Nos. 21, 23, 25, 27, and 29, Eight Street, Victoria, Hongkong, and situated on Subsection 2 and The Remaining Portion of Section of Island Lot No. 120 as the same premises are held for the residue of a term of 99 years from the 25th June, 1849, subject to the payment of the proportion of the yearly Crown Rent and the performance of the Crown covenants to be performed in respect thereof and subject also to the existing leases, lettings and tenancies thereof.

The houses will be sold in one lot or in separate lots at the option of the Vendor. The Vendor is willing to let the purchase money remain, with a reasonable margin on Mortgage of the premises sold with interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum. For sale plan, conditions of sale and further particulars, apply to

Messrs. WOTTON & DEACON,  
Solicitors for the Vendor,  
Messrs. PALMER & TURNER,  
Architects,  
or  
Mr. J. M. ARMSTRONG,  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, 30th November, 1891. [1454]

VICTORIA PRECEPTORY.  
A REGULAR MEETING of the VICTORIA PRECEPTORY will be held on FRIDAY, the 4th December, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.  
Hongkong, 30th November, 1891. [1453]

SPECIAL NOTICE.  
THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" will be on sale at the Hongkong and Victoria Hotels, opposite the Hongkong Club, and at Padders' Wharf, every Evening from 5.30 to 7.30 o'clock.

PRICE ..... TEN CENTS.  
Copies ordered from the Office will be charged the usual rate—25 cents.

Advertisers are reminded that the *Hongkong Telegraph* has by far the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East. THIS IS GUARANTEED. Terms on application.  
Hongkong, 14th October, 1891.

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